REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,355.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th September 1872, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1872.		Sept. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Galle	15
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam	18
,, Mangalore	8	,, Pondicherry	19
,, Cannanore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Coonnadis	23
,, Calicut	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Beypoor	10	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Cochin	11	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Alleppy	12	,, False Point	26
,, Tuticorin	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28
,, Colombo	14		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypoor and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMEREAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1872, at noon.

Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSSREH	2
Arrive Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao	2
,, Gwadur	16	,, Bushire	4
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	9
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat	13
,, Bahrein	24	,, Gwadur	15
,, Bushire	24	,, Kurrachee	17
,, Fao	26	,, BOMBAY	21
,, BUSREH	27		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, commencing from 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Symons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED at above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 300
,, ,, SUEZ	,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,700 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October. This Steamer has good accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£36	£16-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

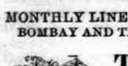
Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 2nd September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
	of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £16	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	0 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the LT. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street	Bombay.
Argyll House	Simla.
East Street	Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,384 tons, and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. Colman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 6th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING on and after the 15th September.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms :—

a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

30 Bales Grey Shirtings, 1 lb. 5 ,, Water Twist. 5 Cases Coloured Prints.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Piano, by "Schroder."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th September 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

DIRECTRESS .....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

GRAND, FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY AND THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE P. & O. COMPANY.

Upon which occasion will be produced, for the first Time in Bombay, the ELEGANT "FAIRY" COMEDY, in Three Acts, entitled,

THE PALACE OF TRUTH,

By W. S. GILBERT, Esquire,

Received with the utmost enthusiasm and applause and enjoying a run over a century of Nights at the Royal Haymarket Theatre, London, under the able management of Mr. BUCKSTONE.

CHARACTERS.

King Phanor	...	...	Mr. Chas. Herberte.
Prince Philamis	...	...	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Chrysar	...	...	Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Agesilaus	...	...	Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Zoram	...	...	Mr. G. H. Leonard.
Gelanor	...	...	Mr. T. Andrews.
Queen Altemire	...	...	Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
Princess Zeolide	...	...	Miss Julia Edouin.
Mirza	...	...	Miss Carry George.
Fatmé	...	...	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Azena	...	...	Miss Emma Rogers.

COSTUME—EARLY PART OF 15TH CENTURY

ACT I.

GARDEN OF KING PHANOR'S COUNTRY HOUSE. MORNING.

ACT II.

INTERIOR OF THE PALACE OF TRUTH. EVENING.

ACT III.

THE AVENUE OF PALMS. NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3		

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Smoking strictly prohibited in all parts of the Theatre.

WELLINGTON TERRACE, ESPLANADE ROAD, ESPLANADE.—Comfortable BOARD and LODGING for GENTLEMEN living in Bombay, or Travellers, the Home offering excellent accommodation for Officers and their Families on their way Home or to Up-country Stations. Apply on the Premises, or to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the THIRTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the Sum FIFTEEN LAC LOAN with interest; the SUM of RUPEES 14,6 0, being the THIRTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORK'S DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,880, being the SIXTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 3rd September 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 20th, to TUESDAY the 24th instant (both days inclusive), for the PATETI and the Parsee NEW YEAR'S DAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September 1872.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of APPAJEE JANARDHUNJEE, late of Ahmednugger, Hindoo, deceased.

POOTLABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the above-named deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the Applicant abovenamed. All persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof—Dated this 3rd day of September 1872.

ARDESIR FRAMJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

FINAL NOTICE TO BAR CLAIMS.

SECOND ADVERTISEMENT.

IN THE MATTER OF

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ARBITRATION ACT, 1871.

ALL HOLDERS OF POLICIES OF ASSURANCE issued by any Company named in the Schedule to this Notice (which persons are now by virtue of the Notice to and by us in this matter, dated the 26th day of June 1871, deemed only to be entitled to claim against the Albert Life Assurance Company), and all HOLDERS OF ANNUITY OR ENDOWMENT CONTRACTS granted by any of the said several Companies, who have not previously sent in their claims to us, are hereby required to send to our Agent, Mr. CHARLES HENRY OGBOURNE, of No. 29, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, not later than the Thirtieth day of November 1872, their names, addresses, and descriptions, with the full particulars of their claims in respect of such Policies or Contracts.

A form, for the purpose of filling in the particulars of a claim, will be sent to any person on application being made to the said Mr. OGBOURNE.

All Claims against the said several Companies are comprised in the reference to the Arbitrator, and will be barred by his next and final award.

Communications relative to this Notice are to be, by pre-paid post letter, addressed to the said Mr. OGBOURNE, at his Office as above.—Dated the fifth day of July 1872.

By Order of the Arbitrator,

S. LOWELL PRICE,
JOHN YOUNG,

Joint Official Liquidator of such of the several Companies as are in Liquidation.

Albert Life Assurance Company, Arbitration Offices, 3 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

The Albert Life Assurance Company.
The Western Life Assurance Society.
The Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Association.
The Family Endowment Life Assurance and Annuity Society.
The Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Society.
The National Guardian Assurance Society.
The Times Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.
The Bengal Life and Fire Assurance Company.
The Kent Mutual Assurance Society.
The Indian Landed Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Metropolitan Counties and General Life Assurance Annuity Land and Investment Society.
The St. George Assurance Company.
The London and Continental Assurance Company.
The Manchester and London Life Assurance Association.
The National Provincial Life Assurance Society.
The Merchant's and Tradesman's Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Anchor Assurance Company.
The Falcon Life Assurance Society.
The Empire Assurance Company.
The New Oriental Life Assurance Company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES	from Rs.	150	to 1,000
HARMONIUMS	,,	100	to 700
ORGANS (self-acting)	,,	2,000	to 3,000
CONCERTINAS (German)	,,	8	to 25
CONCERTINAS (Anglo-German)	,,	15	to 45
CONCERTINAS (English)	,,	100	to 250
VIOLINS (with bow and case)	,,	30	to 75
VIOLAS do do	,,	50	to 100
VIOLINCELLOS (with bow and case)	,,	150	to 200
GUITARS (in case complete)	,,	35	to 100
BANJOS, 5, 6, or 7 stri gs	,,	12	to 40
TAMBOURINES	,,	3	to 15
BONES (Real Round o' Beef) set	,,	2	to 4
FLUTES	,,	10	to 50
CORNOPEANS (in case complete)	,,	50	to 100
FLUTINAS	,,	30	to 50
TRIANGLES	,,	5	to 15

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

BEST NEAPOLITAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLA, VIOLINCELLO, DOUBLE BASS GUITAR, BANJO.
"ACRABELLE" VIOLIN 1st Strings.
REAL ROMAN do do
CLARIONETT, OBOE, BASSOON, and BAGPIPE REEDS.
MILITARY BAND REQUISITES.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.
ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
ALBUMS, WRITING CASES, AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.
BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

GOODS RECEIVED ON COMMISSION SALE.

Mess and General Commission Agency.

Shipping and Custom House Business Conducted in a most Expeditious Manner.

Orders from Up-Country Executed with Despatch and under Personal Supervision.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
2 and 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the Manager, Victoria Buildings Borah Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 16th September 1872, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1872.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
W. M. TENNENT, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd Sept mb r 1872.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK; pure, wholesome, and agreeable, IMPORTED OVERLAND BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 229 of 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST, a joint stock Banking Company incorporated by Royal Charter and lately carrying on business in Rampart Row, in Bombay, but now in course of liquidation by virtue of an Order in that behalf of the High Court of Chance y in England ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BULWANTRAO BHICCAJEE DOWLEY, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Poona ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, issued on the 16th day of February 1871, and pursuant to the Judge's Order made on the 2nd day of September, instant, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above named Defendant :—

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On MONDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being in Third Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and bounded as follows :—on the East by the said Third Kolbhat Lane, on the West by property of the Defendant (No. 11), on the North by the property (No. 20) of the said Defendant, lately sold by the Plaintiff, and on the south by the said Third Kolbhat Lane, and occupied by Jamsedjee, Noorbhoy and Co.

TO TO SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

And on the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot. No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being in Third Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and bounded on the East by property No. 12, on the West by a private passage, on the North by the property of Defendant (No. 20), and on the South by the said Kolbhat Lane, and now in the occupation of Jamsetjee Noorbhoy and his tenants ; towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 706-12-6, being the balance of their claim against the Defendant together with the costs of and incidental to this application and order and of the said sale.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 3rd September 1872.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Plaintiff's Attornies.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
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Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
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Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
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North-Western Dak Company.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,

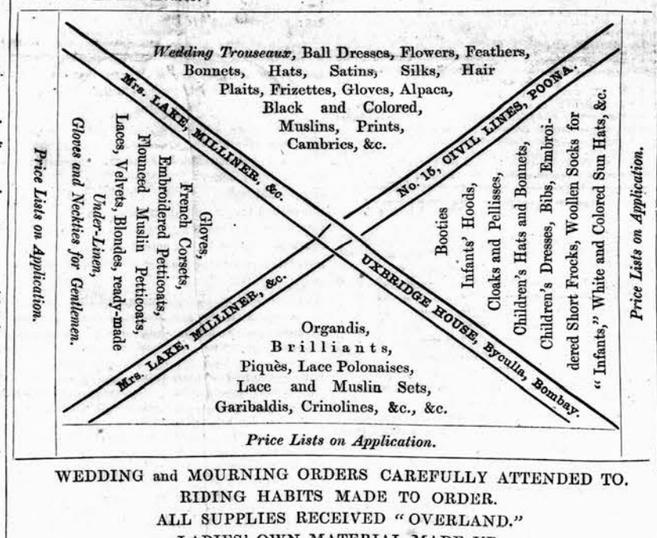
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 15, CIVIL LINES,

POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c ; that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

THE POONA GRAND HORSE SHOW FOR ALL INDIA, will be opened by H. E. the Governor, on MONDAY, 23rd SEPT., 1872, immediately after the POONA RACES, and remain open until the following Saturday.

Patron.
H. E. Sir P. Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Patron.
H. E. Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Stewards.

Major-General Grant, C.B.	W. Lamb, Esq.
Colonel Hay,	Major-General Sir E. D. Russell.
L. Ashburner, Esq.	Major Blundell.
Col. Macdonald.	Syd. Scjeebhoy.
A. E. D. Cheney, Esq.	G. Norman, Esq.
A. A. Bourdaille, Esq.	Captain Liddell.
Colonel Westropp.	Colonel W. Anderson.
Major Probyn.	T. Filgate Esq.
J. H. B. Hallen, Esq.	Colonel Sir W. Merewether.
Colonel Gell.	Colonel Le Poer Trench.
Colonel Aitchison.	Major R. Stewart.
Colonel Holland.	F. Souter, Esq.
Colonel Henderson.	Colonel Berthon.
J. E. Oliphant, Esq.	Joint Secretaries.
Major Wardrop.	

Judges.

To be appointed by the Stewards from among themselves or otherwise, so as to represent as far as possible all parts of India. Judging will commence at 7 A.M., on Saturday, 21st September.

Subscriptions.

To be paid to the Undersigned, or to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on or before 1st September.

Site.

By permission of the Military authorities, the Poona Race-course, where temporary stabling will be provided for the horses. Also a good ride with jumps and a drive.

Entrance Fees.

For each class in which exhibited { Rs. 10 ..... Per Horse or Galloway. ,, 5 ..... Pony

Visitor Tickets.

For the week.

Family	Rs. 10
Single	,, 6
For the day	,, 2

Prizes.

N. B.—No 2nd prize will be given in any class unless four horses are exhibited therein, nor any 3rd prize unless six are shown, except in either case, if strongly recommended by the Judges, and the Judges may withhold all or any prize if they consider the Horses shown are undeserving.

Class.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1	English Horses suitable as Stallions	...	250	150	50
2	English Mares suitable for breeding	...	150	100	50
3	Australian Horses suitable as Stallions	...	250	150	50
4	Australian Mares suitable to breed from	...	150	100	50
5	Arab Stallions suitable as Stallions	...	250	150	50
6	Arab Mares suitable for breeding	...	150	100	50
7	Arab Gallaway or Pony Stallion	...	150	100	50
8	Country or Stud bred Horses fit for Stallions.		150	100	50
9	Country and Stud bred Mares over 14-1	...	150	100	50
10	Ditto do. under 14	...	100	70	40
11	Country and Stud bred Gallaway and Pony Stallions	...	75	50	25
12	Ditto do. Mares	...	75	50	25
13	Yearling foals, any breed	...	75	50	25
14	Ditto fillies do.	...	75	50	25
15	Two year old colts	...	100	70	40
16	Ditto fillies do.	...	100	70	40
17	Three year do. colts do.	...	125	90	50
18	Ditto fillies do.	...	125	90	50
19	Four year do. colts do.	...	150	100	50
20	Ditto fillies do.	...	150	100	50
21	Yearling foals ditto	...	75	50	25
22	Do. fillies ditto	...	75	50	25
23	Two year old Colts	...	100	70	40
24	Do. fillies	...	100	70	40
25	Three year old Colts	...	125	90	50
26	Ditto fillies	...	125	90	50
27	Four ditto Colts	...	150	100	50
28	Ditto fillies	...	150	100	50
29	Two year old Gelding country bred	...	...	100	70	40
30	Three ditto ditto	...	...	125	90	50
31	Four ditto ditto	...	...	150	100	50
32	Five ditto ditto	...	...	160	110	60
33	Chargers, any breed or sex	...	...	150	100	50
34	Hunters ditto	...	...	150	100	50
35	Hacks or Roadsters	...	...	150	100	50
*35	Ladies' Horses	...	...	100	75	50
36	Pairs of Carriage Horses, any breed or sex	...		250	150	75
37	Brougham Horse	...	...	100	70	40
38	Buggy or Dog Cart Horse	...	...	100	70	40
39	Tonga Ponies, pairs	...	...	80	60	40
40	State Horses used by Native Chiefs	...	...	100	70	40
41	The best Horse of any class, bred, or sex	...		500		

Given by H. E. the Governor.

A Silver Medal will be awarded to any animal which, though not deemed worthy of a prize, is recommended by the Judges.

N. B.—The Standard of height for Galloways,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SLIGHT inquiry for Mofussil Press shares. Land shares quiet. Government Paper unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	57
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710 xd.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½ xd.
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	419½ l.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	175 nl.
37,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	473

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109·12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.
8,000	150	all		Fraze Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.
600	1,250	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay
900	1,900	all	20*	Bombay United
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning
750	2,000	all	300p.c	Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental
800	2,500	2,400	210p.c	Royal

(* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.
200	2,000	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co.
200	500	all	53 do.	Do New
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co.
100	1,500			Carwar Company
450	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.
200	2,000	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.
200	1,000	all	200 pc	French Press Co.
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.
200	5,000	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.
200	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
20,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company
500	500	300	21 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co
3,000	250	all	6 pc.	Virgas Patent Slip Co

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	Do.	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	104½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	104½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (4 l. 50 c.) of 1871	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 3rd August 1872.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage
Passengers	197 15 4	135
Goods	64 6 8	33
Electric Telegraph	1 0 0	0
	263 6 0	168

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabolms & Coir bills; Seeds	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.; £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.; £1 17s. 6d.; £1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton; Opium; Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Re. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Hamoody	Nacoda	Jeddah, Aug. 4.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Sir John Mandeville	Jenkins	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship James Livesay, Clark, to Rangoon.
Ship Tennyson, Hawkins, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer European, to Liverpool.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Seaforth, to Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 3rd Sept. 4-40 A.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European (s), 5 cases wine, Eduljee Cursetjee; 1 case cutlery, Hassom Currim.

FROM LONDON.

Valkyrien, 100 drums shale oil, Abdoolally Adoobhoy; 50 cases glasses, Fazlelly Moosabhoy; 22 cases sherry, Cursetjee Byramjee; 55 cases glasses, Myabhoy Moosabhoy; 81 cases paper, H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

Bertram Rigby 100 cases portwine, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 4 cases haberdashery, King, King & Co.

Khorassan, 29 cases moselle, 6 cases port, and 1 case claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Haddon Hall, 19 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Kingdom of Fife, 30 cases champagne, and 10 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.

British Flag, 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

British Monarch, 15 cases claret, Payne & Co.

White Adder, 10 cases champagne Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 22 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Manoeri Hurmukhand.

Celia (s), 35 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 7 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 8 bales cotton, Gungaram Builder; 95 bales cotton, Hunraj Khetsey; 77 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoomia; 100 bales cotton, H. Romanjee, Touche and Co.; 110 bales coir yarn, Framjee Rusebordaee.

Sphinx (s), 140 bags Linseed, Cursinbhoy Hoosjee.

Geelong (s), 100 bales wool, Nuscee Khatow; 45 bales wool, Damoder Mathooradass.

FOR LONDON.

Geelong (s), 58 bundles hides, Allarakhia Sazun; 60 bundles hides, Shaikadom Esoofbhoy; 35 bales hides, Mamoojee Khanbhoy; 10 cases chundroose, and 62 pieces E. teeth, Narrenjee Damoder; 20 bales hides, Ladhabhoy Khakey; 38 bales skins, C. M. M. M. Cadurally and Co.; 155 pieces, & 6 bundles E. teeth, and 2 packages tortoiseshell, Mamoojee Khanbhoy; 30 bales hides, H. Romanjee, Touche and Co.; 98 bundles hides, Puckeer Mahomed Hajee Arab; 10 bales skins Dossjee Esmajee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR SUEZ

Geelong (s), 15 packages sandalwood, Comerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda (s), 102 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 20 bales white twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 5 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee and Co.; 198 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 chests M. opium, Sorabjee and Dadabhoy Byramjee Futtakia and Co.; 18 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 69 bales white twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bales white twist, Mahomedbhoy Dama and Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—We have very few transactions to report for the day, and prices show no change worthy of remark.

The following are our daily quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	6 0	to Rs. 4 6 6
„	„	40 „	39 „	7 lbs.	„ 4 14 0	„ 6
„	„	40 „	39 „	8½ lbs.	„ 5 9 6	to „ 5 10
„	„	45 „	39 „	7 lbs.	„ 5 0 0	to „ 5 1 0
„	„	45 „	39 „	8 lbs.	„ 5 10 0	to „ 5 11 0
„	„	45 „	39 „	9 lbs.	„ 6 9 0	to „ 6 10 0
„ Printers	28	„ 30	„ 3 lbs.		„ 2 7 0	to „ 2 7 6
„ Madapolams	32	„ 24	„ 2½ lbs.		„ 1 13 6	to „ 1 14 0
„	„	32 „	24 „	3 lbs	„ 2 4 0	
„ Cambrics	50	„ 24	„ 5¼ lbs.		„ 3 13 0	

PIECE GOODS.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 3rd instant :—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	Rs. 5	9 0
1,000 „	„	40 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	„ 5	9 6
500 „	„	40 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	„ 5	9 6
1,000 „	Orange Jaconet's	40 „ 20 „	„ 2	15 0
600 „	White Dorias No. 750	38 „ 12 „	„ 2	9 0

YARNS.

6,000 lbs.	Mule, No. 40	per lb. As. 11½
24,000 lbs.	„ „ 40	„ „ 11½

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

August.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the number 10 representing complete overcast) at 9 A.M.	Maximum temperature of Air read at 10 P.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		
26	29·085	79·8	76·1	74·6	·814	7·6	84·5	77·1	W, WSW, W.	432
27	·653	79·0	75·7	74·4	·860	7·7	82·4	76·8	WSW, W, WSW.	534
28	·646	78·8	75·6	74·4	·864	7·6	81·9	77·1	WSW, W, WSW.	
29	·713	79·7	75·8	74·4	·840	4·8	84·4	76·1	SW. S. WSW. SW. WSW. SW. SSW. WSW. SW.	411
30	·767	79·7	76·0	74·6	·848	4·7	84·0	76·2	W. SSE. WSW. W. WNW.	287
31	·757	79·0	75·9	74·6	·871	7·8	82·3	77·0	WNW. ESE. NE. NNW. WNW. NW	158
										172

	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the Week	0 95
Registered between 1st January and 25th August	58 15
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 1st September.	59 10

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—3RD SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd September, 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd September, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 18 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd September, 9-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd September, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 3rd September, 5-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 3rd September, 3-4 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 3rd September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 35	0 9
„ Galle	11 59	1 15
„ Kurrachee	2 1	0 2
„ Madras	3 12	0 15

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd September, 1-8 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd September, 9-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd September, 3-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 3rd Sept., 5-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 84, rainfall 45 cents.

CANNANORE, 3rd Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 76, barometer 30·000.

TUTICORIN, 3rd Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east moderate, thermometer 87, barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 3rd Sept., 6-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west light, thermometer 83, rainfall 20 cents.

CARWAR, 3rd Sept., 6-45 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·91, rainfall 1 inch 99 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Cheke, Captain, 9th M. N. I., on sick certificate, from Cannanore.

Cracroft, Captain, 3rd Madras Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.

Drew, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, from leave, from England.

Grant, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Lucas, Lieutenant, 32nd Horse, on leave, from Poona.

Macbay, Lieutenant, 1st Belooch Regiment L. I., on duty, from Poona.

Magrath, Captain, Madras Commissariat Department, from sick leave, from England.

Iredell, Major, 16th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Bond, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday	Sept. 6	Monday	Nov. 4
„	„ 13	„	„ 12
„	„ 20	„	„ 11
„	„ 27	„	„ 28
Monday	„ 30	„	Dec. 5
„	Oct. 7	„	„ 9
„	„ 14	„	„ 16
„	„ 21	„	„ 23
„	„ 2	„	„ 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 9 Tuesday	Nov. 19
„	„ 23 „	Dec. 3
Tuesday	„ 8 „	„ 17
„	Oct. 22 „	„ 31
„	„ 5 „	1872
	„	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday	Sept. 21 Saturday	Nov. 16
„	Oct. 19 „	Dec. 16

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 71, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in concordance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Sept. 30	Friday	Sept. 6
„	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 7
„	Nov. 25	„	Nov. 4
„	Dec. 23	„	Dec. 2
		„	„ 30

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Sept. 11

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Sept. 4

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

Mails.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussera, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chandgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugger and Sercor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guserat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Seinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs. 42	0	0
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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	„	9	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A BYCULLAITE.—Make your complaint to the Municipal officers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

JONES—August 28th, at Kathala, the wife of Mr. J. V. Jones, Accountant, P. N. S. Railway, of a daughter.

MYLNE—August 30th, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Mylne, A. C. G., of a son.

DEATHS.

RIDDELL.—August 28th, at Lucknow, of cholera, Troop Sergeant Major Walter Riddell, 21st Hussars.

TAYLOR.—Aug. 31st 28th, at Lahore, Robert Edwin, eldest child of Edwin Taylor, C. E., aged 11 years.

TOOMEY.—August 29th, at Madras, Mr. J. M. Toomey, Sub Asst. Engr. M. R. C., aged 32 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. James, of Bangalore.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

WE take the liberty of reprinting *in extenso* a very able paper on Camps of Exercise, which appeared in No. 4 of the Proceedings of the United Service Institution of India, published last November. The author views the subject from much the same point as Colonel Chesney, and his remarks on the power of *morale* are identical almost with those expressed by the great military lecturer at Scotland Yard the other day. More allowance must be made by the umpires at these Camps, when they decide the issues of a mimic contest, for the style and *élan* displayed by either side, so as to disabuse the men's minds as much as possible of the idea that superior numbers *must* mean victory; and that if their position is held by fewer men than they can count as coming on to attack them, they are doing the right thing in evacuating their post. What has not swagger done in war! Do we not read of a few French Hussars riding into a Prussian stronghold, and demanding the keys from the Mayor, who, taking it for granted they could not have such assurance unless backed up by at least a *corps d'armée*, immediately complied, whereas there was nothing within several leagues of the place, the few Hussars being merely a patrol—but those were the old days that DeBrock wrote about; and perhaps no nation can swagger better than the French, *when everything is going in their favour*.

It was all *numbers* at the last Camp of Exercise at Delhi. After rival brigades had met in a charge, up swarmed the umpires, pulled out pocket books, and went into calculations of how many of the other divisions, &c., &c., allowance being rarely made for the style in which the charges had been delivered. Regiments were ordered out of positions that they might have held till possibly the reserve had had time to come to their assistance, because there were two to one against them, but the two were in the open, and the one in a sheltered trench. *Ground* was not sufficiently taken into consideration either; *numbers* were everything. We trust at the next Camp to see that the individual intelligence of the men will have more play than it was allowed to have at the last Camp of Exercise, which was more a school for the Commanders and the staff than for the rank and file of the army; and if we are to keep pace with the times, it is on the latter we shall have to depend to pull off victories for us—the place of the Commander being in rear, and his duty being to feed the "swarms" in front at the points where he hears or sees that they require reinforcements. As Major Wavell writes—Englishmen are very prone to refer everything that goes wrong to the blundering of the authorities, and certainly of all Englishmen the British soldier is most prone to do so. When disgusted at being "put out of "action," what is Tommy Atkins' explanation of the whole thing to his comrade Bill? Why he invariably, between the whiffs of his pipe, grunts out—"Beat! of course we was beat—nat'ral "enough—and all owin' to them *blessed manoovres* "of the Gineral!"

We understand that it is intended that the military education of the young officers, who have lately passed in the prescribed course of garrison instruction, shall be completed at the Camp of Exercise next January by placing them under a selected officer, who has passed the Staff College: their services can be thereby utilized, and their proficiency in military sketching practically tested. Good rough surveys, on a scale of not less than two inches to the mile, of the country in the vicinity of Hassun Abdal may, at some future day, be very valuable, should the Russians ever attempt to alter the map of British India.

A GOOD deal of inane sneering has been bestowed, in connection with Dr. Livingstone's travels, upon what have been called "carpet geographers," and it has been assumed that men who have not travelled in Africa cannot know much and are not entitled to know much about the geography of that continent. This idea has been supported, and in part engendered, by the extravagance and the obstinacy of Mr. Cooley and one or two other Englishmen who have made the geography of Africa their special hobby. For instance, the veteran just mentioned committed himself to the opinion that their could be no snowy mountains in the dark continent close to the equator, and we are not quite sure, notwithstanding Von der Decken's sketches, that he is yet convinced of the existence of the snow-capped mountains Kenia and Kilimandjaro. But cases of that kind should not be allowed to throw any discredit upon the elaborate work of scientific geographers who follow every step taken by the actual explorers of new countries and mark these steps down upon new maps, who test the latitudes and longitudes, the rough reckoning, the altitudes and the astronomical observations and calculations of these explorers, and who, by putting all the results together, are able to sift off much that is false and incorrect, and even to evolve, out of the facts not out of their consciousness, a good deal that is both new and true. Sir Roderick Murchison was a "carpet geographer" when his geological knowledge led him to question and discard the standing idea that the centre of Africa was a flaming desert with a sterile range of mountains running across it nearly from sea to sea; and it was the different conclusion which he came to on that subject from well known geological facts which first led practically to the Royal Geographical Society giving that support to African exploration from the East coast which has already afforded such splendid results. It would be absurd to suppose that the knowledge of Africa possessed by any of the African travellers, unless it be that of Burton himself, is at all comparable with that of such scientific geographers as Dr. Petermann and Herr Kiepert, and if it were true that the latter had declared that Dr. Livingstone's geographical statements involved physical impossibilities, the assertion would be worthy of high respect and would be almost certain to turn out true. We are not aware, however, that Kiepert has made any such statement, and the only authority for saying he has is the Paris *Temps*, which published a somewhat vague report to that effect. Something more than such a report is required in order to make the statement of any importance; but if the great German geographer had said anything of the kind it would be quite absurd to set it aside on the mere ground of his being what is called a "carpet geographer." It might almost as well be said that a geologist has no right to speak of the coal beds of Great Britain unless he has been a working miner; or an ethnologist, of the Patagonians, unless he has narrowly escaped being eaten by them. On the same principle only cooks ought to be allowed to speak of the quality of a dinner and brewers of a glass of beer. It is much easier to perceive the lie of a mountain range when looking at it from a distance than when one is traversing its valleys; and in regard to some of the great problems of African discovery the scientific geographer is often in a better position to judge of them than the over-worked African traveller.

A remarkable instance of this is afforded by the case of the alleged great African Lake of Speke and Grant, the Victoria Nyanza. From the very outset Captain Burton denied the existence of any such great lake, and in this he was supported by Mr. James McQueen, Monsieur V. A. Malte Brun and other geographers. To these objections the public would not listen, foreclosing the subject because the geographers were carpet geographers, and because though Captain Burton was the first to open up the lake region and discovered Tanganyika he remained at Kazeh while he sent on Speke to look at the alleged great lake. It was also remarked triumphantly that Speke and Grant had seen it, and that was conclusive. In vain, or in vain except to a few superior readers, Burton pointed out that ascertained facts were inconsistent with the existence of any such great lake; that Speke himself made statements which proved there was a road through the middle of it; that the existence of such a lake was inconsistent with all the information which he (Burton) had gathered at Kazeh and on the shores of Tanganyika, and that Speke only created the great lake, out of three or four small ones and a series of marshes in a state of overflow, because he was determined to make it out that he and he alone had discovered the one great source of the Nile. All this, to many people, appeared very bad on the part of Burton, but all the information which has been recently obtained in regard to that part of Africa has gone to confirm his views, and now we find Dr. Livingstone adopting these views and giving additional testimony in favour of their correctness. In his despatch to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Ujiji, Nov. 1,

third. This is a nice race with the 200 sovs. added, and will yet attract all the G. R's. of the country, including your humble servant, who feels he could still pull through on a clever one. King of the Forest, one of the gamest horses that ever ran, goes to the stud as the best representative of the valuable Lord of the Isles' blood. He was a first-class race horse, and, like his sire, no distance was too great for him. Considering that there is such an outcry from stamina, it is remarkable that Scottish Chief does not receive more patronage, for there is no better staying blood on the turf. Drummond has much improved in appearance of late, and he possesses a rare turn of speed; but though it may almost amount to high treason, to doubt the stamina of anything sprung from the loins of old "Ratty," still, I have yet to be satisfied as to the colt's staying powers, and I still more doubt the ability of his peculiarly shaped forelegs, standing through a thorough winding-up over hard ground. We have had plenty of rain lately, likely enough to be followed up by a month or six weeks' sunshine. When he won at Goodwood it, was only over a five furlong course, and on ground soft as a feather bed. A large commission at prices varying between 13 to 1, 10 to 1, and 9 to 1, has been executed in his favour. Alvarez no one need trouble his head about, for they cannot train him, slow walking exercise is not the sort of work for a St. Leger competitor. Blair Athol's fee is to be raised to 200 gs. and already 57 subscriptions, or 11,400 guineas' worth, have been applied for. The manager would act wisely to limit him to 50 mares at the outside. The Stud Company has insured the horse for £5,000, which it is in contemplation to raise to £10,000. Oddly enough the chief shareholders in this very promising, and of necessity above board, concern, are farmers; men who, from their own experience of breeding, have evidently sanguine hopes of the success of the venture. With Mr. Bell's management, and a thorough hard business head like Mr. John Coupland's to look in upon the accounts occasionally, there can be no misgivings. Before we write 1880 Cobham Pastures will have earned as great a reputation as even Middle Park possessed. At the North Woolwich monkey show, an odd kind of monkey was exhibited in a cage all to itself. It was a cheque for £500 returned "refer to drawer" given by some levanter to his dupe. Alongside it was the "monkey." Mr. Payne had invested on Musket for the Goodwood Cup, but the ex-master of the Pytchley was riled and the savage brute had to be removed! I am on the point of starting for London-super-mare, as some people call Brighton, and will conclude my letter from the Bedford. Favonius has been scratched for the Cup and the Baron will depend on Corisande, but once more I must rely on the unfortunate Albert Victor.

I observe from American papers that Harry Bassett has amply avenged his defeat by Longfellow. They met again at the Saratoga first summer in the cup, a 2½ mile race, carrying respectively 7-10 and 9-13. The track was in the finest possible condition, and as fast as it could be made. Longfellow was pronounced in faultless condition, and Harry Bassett was said to be a much better horse than he was at Long Branch. The latter made all his own running, the first quarter mile being done in 25½ seconds, the half mile in 52½ seconds, the three-quarters in 1·16½, and the mile in 1·45½. At this point Longfellow joined issue, and both crowded on all sails, doing the mile and a quarter in 2·8½, and the mile and a half in 2·35½. Here Longfellow was observed to falter and had to be ridden. The two miles occupied only 3·30, and at last Harry Bassett won, covering the whole distance in 3.59. Defender, the third horse, was beaten off nearly a quarter of a mile. Longfellow must be a thoroughly game animal to have struggled on for the last mile at this high rate of speed, to use the words of the American reporters, "when the horse stopped at the end of the contest he was very lame, and came near to falling at every step as he hobbled to the stand and thence to the stable, where it was discovered that the plate was doubled up under his foot, and that his ankle was sprained and his back sinew broken." This performance, good as it reads, is not to be compared with that of Buckstone in the second heat for the Ascot Cup. At the same meeting a three-year old, Alarm, carrying 6st. 6lbs., ran a mile in 1 42½, the best Trans-Atlantic time on record, but nothing out of the way for a three-year old on such a "track" in July with 8st. 10lbs. on him. Americans of the fourth estate make use of the most extraordinary expressions in reporting races. They write of the half mile "*pole*" instead of post; a horse breaking in a trotting match is said to have "left his feet," the back of the course is known as "*the back stretch*," a mare is taken to her box "*to cool off*" for the next heat; Goldsmith Maid is drawn in consequence of having "*burst her hind quarter*;" and one writer reports of the unfortunate Longfellow that he will never run again, "*as the cord running over the joint of the near fore ankle appeared to be severed entirely.*"

At Brighton the sport has been of a very average character with little in it to call for comment. As the town itself is full to overflowing, the attendance of course was very large, and the revenues of the grand stand must be very large. For some reason, not explained, Corisande was not sent from Newmarket, so only three were "coloured" for the Cup, Albert Victor, Verdure, and Barford. Jennings appears to have gone to the extremes in the matter of making the running, for at Goodwood his two horses cut out the pace in the most merciless manner, whereas on this occasion Albert Victor quietly cantered in front for the first mile and a quarter, when Custance sent him along and led into the dip, where Verdure challenged, a fine race home resulting in favour of the chesnut by a head. So here again I was right in my selection. As Fordham rode Barford, the French stable must have been somswhat out in their calculations. The two miles were run in 3.49½, so you may conceive how wretched was the pace. Lord Maidstone won the Welter cup on Whirlwind, making his second success in public. As his lordship is a nice weight he ought to turn out a clever G. R. Bank Note had been tried and had done a great thing with Jock o' Oran at home, had many friends for the Sussex Cup, but Drummond cantered away from him as easily as he did from Flower of Dorset at Goodwood, a could the speedy Perfume extend him. He and nce Charlie are in the same boat for the St. Leger it is a question of staging. The excellent running of Dalmeardoch in the Brighton Stakes has opened eyes not a little to the great Doncaster race. I thi Queen's Messenger unlikely to start, and should start, being such a "glutton," an interruption in work must prove fatal to his chance. He has ghting action and carries his head like a stag, bot which are against his sinews. Lord Falmouth went wn to Newmarket last Saturday to see the colt, au p to the present moment he has been restricted walking exercise. With this really good horse out the way the field for the St. Leger will be the mo derate that ever contested that important race. I m not prepared to say that some rank outsider may t ultimately prove the winner, but, as far as human en can search into futurity, I am convinced that L d Zetland's Khedive should prove the winner, for re ns I will explain in my next. He is a perfectly sou horse in wind and limb, and of an improving sort always running his races as true as steel, and answ rs to the call of his jockey in the final struggle as gamely as a son of Macaroni should. Gladiolus ha been again stopped in his preparation, and is it physic, cannot be got thoroughly fit to run Wellingtonia is gal loping again, and being such a great, strong, sound, well-made animal should not be held harmless. Khedive holds Wenlock quite safe, for he gave him 5 lbs. and beat him a very long way over a mile and five furlong course. Five weeks beforehand it is impossible to spot the absolute winner, but in the absence of Queen's Messenger the race appears to lie between Khedive, Wellingtonia, Drummond, and Prince Charlie and the colt to whom Dalmeardoch failed to give 10 lbs. over a mile and a quarter, and who galloped pell mell almost to a stand-still, is entitled to land the white jacket and red spots. Dalmeardoch carried 8-12 last Tuesday in the Brighton Stakes and was only a length off the winner. The best outsider I know of is Mr. Bowes' Intrepid, a son of Adventurer and Go-ahead. Had Corisande or Bauernfanger opposed Drummond in the Champagne we should have known more of his staying powers. Last year in a trial he defeated half a dozen horses of all ages, but was off when he ran at Epsom. I think either Khedive or King Lud may run at Stockton and York, as Lord Zetland is a staunch patron of both meetings, and their performances will give us a line. Fordham's splendid finish on Pugitan and little Jennings riding of Chancellor for the Corporation Stakes was very fine. For a youngster I have never seen any one ride like Newhouse, whose horsemanship on Lilian in the Marine Plate was well worth witnessing. I think either Survivor or Proto Martyr should win the Lewes Grand Handicap. Drummond must run away with the County Cup, but he will probably be in reserve for Doncaster. In his absence I like Oxonian's or Blenheim's chance best.

You know how much I have the interests of the Indian Turf at heart. It flourished once upon a time, and let us hope it has bright days yet in store for it. Would not a *Paris Mutuel* in the hands of stewards be a very killing bait, and aid, by its ten per cent. deductions, the race funds materially? You have no bookmakers, and lotteries, except for those who buy their fancies, are few prizes and many blanks. To purchase a horse in a lottery often means the outlay of more money than one always cares to risk. The *Paris Mutuel* is a really ingenious scheme, and has acquired immense popularity in Paris. Over-particular magistrates and other busybodies might object to it, as did the Imperial Government of France in 1868, when Monsieur Oller first started it, and say it is essentially a game of chance, but the law courts, on appeal, decided against the Government, holding that the fact of a person exercising his own discretion as to which animal he should invest upon deprived it, to a certain extent, of its elements of chance and made it the same thing as betting pure and simple. Many of you may not know what *Paris Mutuels* really mean. There is a machine with numbers running, say from 1 to 20. Supposing fourteen horses to be engaged in a race, their names are printed on small slips of paper, and each is placed against one of the fourteen numbers; the several animals thus becoming No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and so up to No. 14. People are then at liberty to stake upon the horse they most fancy until a given hour, of which a bell gives five minutes' notice. Supposing that the total number of stakes upon the fourteen horses is 200, it follows—the amount of each stake being five francs—that the sum of 1,000 francs is available for distribution. From this sum ten per cent, or 100 francs, are deducted by the keepers of the agency for their own commission. In India it would go to the race fund. There therefore remain 900 francs to be divided amongst those who have staked on the winning horse. If, for instance, No. 9 turns up the winner, and if ten people had staked on him, the 900 francs would have to be divided into ten shares of 90 francs each, *i.e.*, 5 francs invested have yielded 90 francs. Of course it sometimes happens that one horse is such a hot favourite that almost every one backs him and he turns out to be the winner, in which case he might return scarcely double the amount of the original stake, which amounts to the same as backing a "dead certainty" at short odds, always supposing the certainty comes off. But this is a rare occurrence, and it oftener happens that there is only one stake against the name of the successful horse, in which event the whole pool becomes the property of one unfortunate individual. Quite recently two animals, successful at Worcester, brought to their backers, for 5 francs, invested 179 francs and 225 francs, whereas had they been backed at the post at starting prices the returns would only have been 20 and 25 francs. Substitute 5 rupees or 1 G. M. for 5 francs and I'll guarantee at least half a dozen *Paris Mutuels* on each race. Why not commence with one on the St. Leger with 191 subscribers? and let the 10 per cent. go to the Poona race funds. The race is run on the 10th September, so the name of the winner will be wired in ample time for a cup to be run for at the Deccan Monsoon Meeting. To make it more manageable the horses mentioned below, all of which are now in the betting, might alone be included:—

Queen's Messenger	Nuneham	Yorkshire Relish
Khedive	Almoner	Prodigal
Gladiolus	Highland Lassi	Alava
King Lud	Y. Sydmonton	Examinster
Wellingtonia	Tocsin	Sir Arnyas
Drummond	Louise Victoria	Red Light
Prince Charlie	Lighthouse	Little Nell
Statesman	Helmet	Germania
Vanderdecken	Catherine	Highland Fling
Lord Gough	Cosmo	Freeman
Onslow	Meteor	Misscrimus
Wenlock	Xanthus	Magic Wildfire
Vanish	Intrepid	Ethelred

and as Queen's Messenger has very nearly if not quite broken down, it is a very open race. Take the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood and its twenty-eight runners. How few would have thought of putting anything on Oxonian's number and how those of Pearl, Ashfield, Blenheim and a host of others would have been patronized.

The heavy rains and violent storms of July have played sad havoc on some moors, and the prospects for the lessees are black enough. Others again which occupy sheltered positions can show a capital stock of birds. Accounts are most conflicting, and whilst some moors have offered up thousands of victims to Jupiter Pluvius, others have escaped scot-free and will yield splendid sport on the 12th. The Yorkshire districts will hardly be worth shooting over, and those of Ayrshire are the best stocked of all. Black game and ptarmigan have suffered, but hares are numerous, and deer above the average in number and in condition. Whistler, Vaughan, and others who sport the arms of Lombardy are rapidly restoring breech-loaders to their owners, having netted a goodly percentage for having tended them during the spring and summer months with an uncle's kind care. Dogs are very dear, and sixty guineas for a brace of Gordon setters is quite a common price. The prices of shootings are fabulous and quite disproportionate.

The Indian Court at Kensington is now complete, and paganism is represented by monochrome cartoons of the principal Hindoo deities, Brahma, Siva, Vishnoo, Saraswati, Krishna and Gunputi. There is a gilded statue of Budha also set up, I presume, to frighten the nurserymaids and children. A separate cotton exhibition has also been arranged under the direction of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who has been assisted by Mr. Gerald FitzGerald. Now what can the latter gentleman know of cotton? Mrs. Rivett-Carnac has contributed what the papers call interesting specimens of native peasant jewellery, but I have the execrable taste to admire the educated taste of Hanbook Bazaar modern baubles to those of the Indian *Koombees* manufactured by village sonars.

Mr. Plantamour, a Swiss *savant*, rendered the bank holiday, till noon, a very miserable one to many, and succeeded in creating a panic in impressionable Paris. He predicted that on last Monday, at noon, the destroying comet would pass over the world, that the sea would boil, and that our globe and its inhabitants would, at a temperature of 400 deg., be suddenly resolved into thin gas. I have to sincerely congratulate the gentleman upon the way in which his prediction has been fulfilled, though the time has not quite arrived for us to sing "Oh be joyful," for other *savants* from Germany have come to his rescue and predict that we are to be melted by fervid heat on the 12th instant—what a bore, by the why, for the grouse shooters. In the event of the thermometer making this sudden rise on Monday next I freely forgive you all your debts. The weather is stormy and rainy, and will I fear do great harm to the wheat crop now ready for the reapers and rapidly being discoloured. The Duke of Newcastle's house in Carlton-House-Terrace has just been purchased for £45,000, but seeing that the wretch is past day, *cui bono* to his creditors or any one else?

BOMBAY.

THE *Argus* may congratulate himself that he has correctly understood the meaning of our "very unintelligible paragraph" of Tuesday last, for to divine the meaning of a "very unintelligible" paragraph is no mean feat. We consider that the editor of the *Argus*, in announcing the failure of Mr. Poorunmul Chimnaram, brought in the name of Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co. unnecessarily and unjustifiably, as the paragraph in the *Argus* was calculated to lead people to believe that Mr. Poorunmul acted as broker to that firm up to the time of his failure,—an impression which might have had very prejudicial effect upon the firm of Aldridge, Salmon and Co. amongst commercial men who were not aware of the actual circumstances.

DENGUE FEVER AT KURRACHEE.—We learn that the dengue fever is at present raging in Kurrachee.

RAIN AT KAIRA.—The total fall of rain registered at Kaira up to 28th August amounted to 31 inches.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Green will preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 10th inst.

CHOLERA.—Four cases of cholera were reported on Monday—one at Nagdevi, one at Tailey Mohla, one at Narulwady, and one at Candawady. One of these cases proved fatal.

AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent in Ahmedabad informs us that the dengue fever has entirely disappeared from the district. The state of public health was reported to be good.

GAMBLING.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo named Waljee Ramjee and seven others were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and were fined three rupees each.

THE KERWADA WIDOW MARRIAGE—EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE PARTIES.—It is stated by a Surat paper that Jeevcoover and her husband, whose marriage was recently celebrated at Ahmedabad, have been excommunicated.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Monday an inquest was held at Zackeria Bunder, concerning the death of a man named Suckaram Gungajee. The jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning in a quarry hole.

KATTYWAR.—The undermentioned officer has been invested with enhanced civil powers: Mr. Ramchundra Govind Angal, Extra Assistant Political Agent, Southern District, Kattywar; original jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Walkeshwur on the body of one Babool Purshotum, who, whilst bathing in a tank, suddenly died. The jury found that the man had died from heart disease.

BACKSLIDING BRAHMINS.—We observe that the Nagur Brahmins of Ahmedabad have of late become addicted to the vice of drinking. One was fined the other day by the subordinate magistrate of the station in the sum of Rs. 15, for being drunk and disorderly.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—A Hindoo lad, aged about ten years, was on Monday evening knocked down by a carriage in the native town. He was seriously hurt, and was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS FROM AHMEDABAD.—Thomas Turton, a European, has been committed by Mr. G. F. M. Grant, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of attempting to murder a native.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Takia Luxmon, a naik in the Bombay police force, yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons and a search warrant against a woman named Juria Kaluskurin, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of eight and a half tolas of gold.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—The driver of the shigram No. 212 was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring the carriage of Mr. Francis Edward Godfrey, Assistant Controller Public Works Department. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined fifteen rupees.

THE DEFAULTING NATIVE DOCTOR IN THE POLICE COURT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Krishnanund Gunnesh Shashtri, a native doctor, who was arrested last week at Tanna, was charged with stealing Government currency notes for Rs. 6,000, belonging to one Narayen Moreshwur, a printer and publisher of books. The informant was examined and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY AND CASH.—Yesterday a Hindoo named Mooljee Dawjee, residing at the 3rd Pinjrapole Lane, reported to the executive police the loss of certain gold and silver ornaments and a quantity of currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,842, during his absence from his house on Monday. The man suspects a woman residing in one of the rooms in the same house. Inquiries are being instituted by the police.

MURDER AND ROBBERY AT KATTYWAR.—The other day one Oomer Satnee, a resident of Kattywar, was tried before the Sessions Court held at Rajcote with the murder of one Radhee, and also with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The prisoner was convicted on the second charge and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of nine months.

WE regret to hear that the scheme for a Musical Art Union of India, lately projected by Mr. Alleyne D. Farr Organist of Trinity Church, has not met with the success he had anticipated and that he has been obliged in consequence to give up the idea. It should be stated, however, that it was in no way connected with or intended to benefit the funds of either the Indo-British Institution, of which Mr. Farr is the master, or of Trinity Church, of which he is the organist, but was entirely his own speculation.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER OF A WOMAN IN MAHIM.—Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of a woman named Annie de Souza, who was found dead in her bed on Friday the 23rd ult. The jury upon the evidence returned the following verdict:—"That deceased's death was caused by a wound of the spleen, inflicted on her by Lewis Fernandes under such circumstances that the act of Lewis Fernandes was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

THE GOA BANDITS.—During the week before last one Purshotum Babajee Follo, who is said to have been the *dessai* of Canacona, was most barbarously assassinated by the bandits in that province.—*Gazetta de Goa.*

ATTACK ON THE CUSTOMS.—A few days since, at about 9 o'clock at night, a number of bandits had the audacity to make an attack on the provincial custom-house situated at Canacona. A party of police having immediately put in an appearance on the spot, the attempt proved abortive, and the rascals had to beat a hasty and ignominious retreat.—*Ibid.*

SUPERSTITION.—A belief having somehow or other entered into the heads of many of our people of the lower order of society—and, we regret to say, of some of the upper classes too—that during three successive days and nights of the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, *total obscurity* would in all parts of the country prevail, during which nobody would be able to eat or drink,—a very large number of people provided themselves with cocoa-nut oil and candles blessed by the priests, to keep them burning in their respective houses, as a safeguard and preventive of any harm that might otherwise befall themselves or families. The feared crisis has passed away, with neither total nor partial obscurity, and everybody is safe and sound at home, some laughing, of course, at the unnecessary expenses their superstition put them to, while others are indulging in laughter at their own arrant stupidity! Can the force of superstition and ignorance further go?—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP TENNYSON, 1,298 tons, Captain A. Hawkins, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP JAMES LIVESAY 1,071 tons, Captain Clark, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE S.S. IONIA, 1,144 tons, Captain J. W. Firth, arrived on the 2nd from Akyab. She touched at Point de Galle, and brought as cargo 20,000 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE SHIP SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE, 1,354 tons, Captain J. Jenkins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with the following cargo:—6,192½ bales cotton, 19 bales wool, 674½ cwts. linseed, 346 cwts. hemp, 69 cwts. goat's hair, 609 cwts. rags, 3,845 cwts. galls, 303 cwts. coir yarn, and 211 cwts. senna leaves.

THE SHIP STAMBOUL, 1,093 tons, Captain Thomas Hateher, arrived on the 2nd instant from Aden (August 20th), with twenty-eight pilgrims, and the following cargo:—293 pieces lead, 53 packages aloes, 6 bags tamarind, 1 bag almonds, 1 case old records, 75 bags [illegible], 106 bags Indian madder, 126 packages coffee, 691 bags [illegible]ajikhar, and 160 bars iron. The vessel is consigned to [illegible]e captain.

THE SHIP RONA, 6[illegible]88 tons, Captain J. Jeffrey, arrived on the 2nd instant from Chittagong (June 26), with the following cargo:—13,[illegible]18 bags rice, belonging to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Seedick. The vessel spoke the ship Dundee from Calcutta, and bou[illegible]nd to Dundee, 20 days out, lat. 19·3 S., long. 94·42 E. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon & Co. The [illegible] captain of the vessel reports having experienced a cyclone [illegible] on the 29th and 30th June, which swept the deck.

THE BARQUE KUSHOVIE, 374 tons, Capt[illegible]in J. De Padua, arrived on the 2nd instant from Zanz[illegible]bar (August 14) with the following cargo:—2 bags spec[illegible]ie, 1 package treasure, 1,518 packages cloves, 19 packag[illegible]es rhinoceros horns, 109 bales orchilla-weed, 4 cases tort[illegible]shell, 318 bags cowries, 29 packages sharkfins 18 c[illegible]es gum, 1 bag old copper, 1 bag pipri, 5 bags g[illegible]nda horns, 51 pieces ivory, and 49 pieces ivory tusks. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Goolam Mahomed E[illegible]

THE BARQUE HAMOODY, 711 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 2nd instant from Joddah (August 4) with the following cargo:—From Joddah—16,117 cantars salt, 166 packages specie, 591 packages gum, 27 packages hides, 4 packages piece-goods, 12 packages almonds, 14 packages old copper, 27 packages hair, and 92 packages coffee. From Hoodooda—586 packages coffee, 4 packages soapnuts, 7 pots honey, and sixty deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff.

THE S. S. MILBANKE, 843 tons, Captain J. H. Smith, arrived on the 2nd instant from Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—394 packages twist, 90 packages machinery, 182 packages cotton, 36 cases and 9 hogsheads wine, 566 packages iron, 125 kegs lead-ore, 40 cases iron sheets, 33 cases wine and spirits, 1 case liquor, 4 bales twine, 31 packages hardware, 3 cases nets, 2 hogsheads beer, 1 cask leather strappings, 19 bales woollens, 2 cases stationery, 1 case umbrellas, 736 bundles iron hoops, 104 bundles spears, 17 casks rivets, 2 cases thread, 97 coils rope, 50 drums spirit and turpentine, 10 bales paper, 69 packages tobacco, 12 cases steel, 150 packages iron, 2 cases hosiery, 2 cases cutlery, 69 cases fireclay retorts, 2 cases leather, 50 pillars, 17 packages piece-goods, 152 iron rails, 196½ tons coke, and 86 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE Marine Court assembled in Calcutta to investigate the causes of the collision between the Aral and the Khedive has now concluded its inquiry, and the whole proceedings will at once be submitted to Government for orders.

A FLOATING LIGHT FOR HOPE ISLAND.—The Madras Government has passed the following order:—"Under the exceptional circumstances in which a light is required to be shown off the entrance of Coconada Bay, the eastern spit of which is an alluvial deposit extending gradually to the north and east, the Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Robertson that it will be the wiser policy to incur the heavier annual expense of a floating light than to construct another permanent lighthouse which like that on Hope Island will in the course of years be comparatively valueless. Provision for a light ship and apparatus and their maintenance will accordingly be made in the Marine Department Budget of 1873-74, and steps will be taken in that department to fix the exact position in which it should be moored at first; and as the survey of Coconada Bay made in 1857 requires revision further steps should be taken in that department to secure the services of a Marine Surveyor for that purpose, the agency at command of the Public Works Department not being adapted for such work."

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
.....	.....		1 6 0 m	5 10
0 18 a	6 2	Wednesday ... 4	6 27 a	5 2
0 27 m	5 9		6 31 m	5 10
0 44 a	6 3	Thursday 5	6 56 a	5 10
1 2 m	5 3		7 4 m	5 3
1 11 a	6 0	Friday 6	7 25 a	6 2
1 36 m	5 4		7 37 m	4 9
1 40 a	5 6	Saturday..... 7	7 57 a	6 2
2 15 m	5 0		8 13 m	3 9
2 9 a	4 9	Sunday 8	8 34 a	5 11
2 5 m	4 4		8 55 m	2 5
2 32 a	3 9	Monday..... 9	9 14 a	6 7
4 0 m	3 9		9 46 m	1 4
3 21 a	3 0	Tuesday..... 10	10 10 a	5 3

Moon—New, 3rd, 5h. 43m. A.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday:—

HAJEE ISMAEL SKEDICK V. HAJEE MOLADINA SULLEMAN.

On the application of parties this case was postponed.

HIPPOLYTE FOURNIER Vs. MADHOWDAS GHELLA AND ANOTHER.

The defendant denied the contract alleged in the plaint, and the case was transferred to the long-cause list.

SOORJEE DAMJEE V. SHA BHARMUL AND PJONJA.

Soorjee answered to his name when it was cried out by the Court officer, and he informed his Lordship that as he had settled with the Marwaree defendants he did not desire to go on with the case.

His Lordship said he would strike out the case under section 120 if the plaintiff did not answer to his name.

Soorjee's name was once more called out, and as a reward for holding his tongue his request was complied with.

SOORJEE DAMJEE V. SHA COREJEE NENSEY.

Soorjee appeared again, and answered to his name this time as he wished to go on with this case. The defendant said he had filed his schedule, in which he admitted a debt to Soorjee of Rs. 3,617-8-7, and judgment for that amount was given, with stay of execution and the usual interest.

Some other cases were struck off the list.

THE following cases were called on yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs:—

ROBERT W. EBSWORTH V. PURSHOTUM MEGHJEE.

Mr. Lang moved by consent, that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list, and that the defendant put in a written statement within a fortnight. Mr. Inverarity consented to the application, which was accordingly granted.

BHANJEE JEWRAZ V. MEMON GUNNEY SULLEMAN.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement for two months; and on his undertaking to give notice to the defendant, who was not present, the Court granted the application.

PALUNJEE SHAPOORJEE V. RAMAH WIDOW.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponemen for two weeks, undertaking to give notice to the other side. The case was postponed accordingly.

CASSUM HAJEE MITHA V. JUGGA LUDHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, appeared for three of the defendants.

Mr. Inverarity moved that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list. It was brought to recover money due on two bills of exchange which were endorsed by Mooljee Thackersey and Co., shortly before they became insolvent, in collusion with the plaintiff, with a view to defraud the creditors of Mooljee Thackersey and the defendants. One of the defendants was a broker to Mooljee Thackersey, and Rs. 2,500 were due to him by the firm when the endorsement was made. A great number of questions would have to be tried in the case, as well as some questions of law.

Mr. Anstey opposed the application, remarking there was no material question of law involved in the case, and that the question of fact could be easily disposed of, if the case was heard as a short cause. The defendants, according to the learned counsel's instructions, were preparing to appear before his Lordship in another capacity; and there would, in that case, be no necessity to hear the suit either as a long or a short cause.

Mr. Inverarity denied the imputation that his clients were preparing to appear in another branch of the Court, and said that he had ten or twelve witnesses to examine.

Mr. Anstey contended that, according to his instructions, evidence would be forthcoming of an announcement on the part of the defendants to apply for the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

His Lordship thought this was not a case for the long-cause list.

Mr. Inverarity then applied for a month's adjournment on the ground that the proceedings were furnished late to his clients, who have had no time to summon all their witnesses.

Mr. Anstey argued that this was an after-thought and was another attempt to gain time, and time was money. The application was not made in the ruling form, that of an affidavit.

His Lordship thought the application ought to have been supported by an affidavit.

Mr. Inverarity then offered to pay the money into Court and asked for a month's adjournment.

His Lordship granted a fortnight's adjournment on condition that the money was paid into Court by 4 P.M. to-day (Wednesday) or the case should otherwise come on as a short cause to-morrow. Defendants to pay the plaintiff's costs.

GOVINDRAM GIRDHURDAS V. MEMON NOOR MAHOMED SALLAY MAHOMED.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,358, the balance due on an adjusted account. The Court gave a decree for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE PATELL V. DINSHAW JEEWUNJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 due on a promissory note executed by defendants on the 5th October 187[illegible]. The claim was proved; and the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 10,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from 5th October 187[illegible], costs, and further interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

The following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Green:—

FRAMJEE CUPOORCHUND V. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Neither of the parties appeared, as the case had been struck out by Judge's order in chambers.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. BABAJEE RAGGONATHJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 14,000 due on a call of Rs. 100 per share made by the High Court of Chancery in England. The various orders, list of contributories, balance order, &c., were put in, and the Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 14[illegible] with interest at 9 per cent. from 5th October 1870 and further interest on the judgment.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. GOKEDHUNDAS KHIMJEE.

None of the parties appeared, and the case was struck out.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. GOVERDHUN JEDDOO.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover Rs. 2,000 due to plaintiffs on account of a call of Rs. 100 per share. The Court gave a decree for Rs. 2,000, interest, and costs.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. BULWUNT CRISHNARAO PALEKUR.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed Rs. 1,600, the balance due from defendant on account of the call of Rs. 100 per share. The defendant produced an extract from his schedule filed in the Insolvency Court in which the debt was admitted. The Court gave a decree for Rs. 1,600, interest, and costs, with an order for a stay of execution.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF FORGERS BY THE POLICE.

THE case was resumed yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, in which Balajee Luxmon and Oogurchund Dewchund stand charged with fraudulently using as genuine eleven currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, knowing the same to be forged. Mr. R. V. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended.

Inspector Colello said—That on the 28th June last, between 7 and 8 o'clock at night, he went to Khan Bahadur Acbar Ali's house disguised as a Parsee. Subedar Ahmed Ali drove him in a shigram, while Khan Bahadur Acbar Ali was seated outside on the coachbox, near Ahmed Ali. Kazum Ali introduced the prisoner to him saying to the prisoner that he was the Shett who was to purchase the notes. The prisoner asked him whether he had brought any money, and on being shown a roll of notes, said told that they were notes for Rs. 6,000, the prisoner took the roll of notes, and went to fetch the forged notes. After a time the prisoner Balajee handed him a roll of paper, saying, "Here are eleven forged notes. Give me Rs. 5,500 for them." These notes consisted of eleven forged notes for Rs. 1,000 each. He then requested the prisoner to come into the shigram to receive payment, but he refused, upon which he seized the prisoner's hand, and took him into custody. He then took the prisoner to the Oomercarry chowkey. Search was made for Aba, but he could not be found.

Ahmed Ali, police subedar, and several others witnesses were examined, who corroborated in material points the testimony of Mr. Colello.

The other case, in which one Johurchund Veerchund, who stands charged with having in his possession three Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, knowing the same to be forged, was next proceeded with.

The magistrate formally committed the prisoners Balajee and Johurchund for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The prisoner Oogurchund was discharged for want of evidence.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

ON Monday and last night Mr. Lewis's Company played the "Octoroon." The chief characters were represented admirably. Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Taylor, as Salem Scudder and Old Pete respectively, were original and unconstrained, and we are not sure that if a palm were to be awarded for the best acting in the Octoroon we should not divide its leaves between the clever and amusing exponent of the old nigger and the exponent of the strong-hearted Yankee. Mrs. Lewis, as Zoe, made all that a skilful actress could make of an unfortunate part. It appears to us absurd, in the first place, that Zoe should have to die for the reason she assigns; in the second, that she should prefer to make her own lover unwittingly guilty of her murder; and in the third, that she should have to manœuvre her paroxysms so as to admit of her lover leaving her in a trying moment to assist some supernumeraries to carry a sofa to the front of the stage whereon she might die in the comfortable seeing and hearing of the audience; and, had it not been for Mrs. Lewis's great skill and earnestness, these absurdities could not have been carried through with the success that is expressed in the fact that the audience did not laugh outright. Such parts do not do Mrs. Lewis justice in the intelligence of a Bombay audience. We may remark that, so far as our recollection of a performance of the "Octoroon" at home goes, it was not finished in the same way as the version which has been given at Grant Road Theatre; and we can scarcely believe that a skilful stage artist like Dion Boucicault could make so ungainly a conclusion to what has in it the materials of an interesting drama, or that he should leave unexplained how it came about that the Indian and McClosky both had boats to paddle through the swamp with when they escaped ashore from the ship on fire by swimming, or that Old Pete and Scudder should appear so opportunely as they did on the far away scene of the bowie-knife combat. Of this bowie knife combat we must say that the parties concerned in it acted with considerable powers of realism. "McClosky" (which was a personation admirably illustrated all through by Mr. Herberte) is brought to bay by "Wah-no-tee," the avenger of the murder of his little favourite Paul, after a weary length of tracking. Each grasps his knife tightly, while they stand at the wings breathing heavily and eyeing each other furiously. They shuffle towards the centre of the footlights to the weird strains of the musicians. "McClosky" raises his knife in the air as though he were going to strike downwards; the Indian sticks out his as if he were going to strike upwards, and then they retire, satisfied with each other so far. Once more, to the excited thrums of the fiddles, while the audience contains a pent-up flood of excitement, do McClosky and Wahno-t

I did find two days ago a good quantity of supplies, the remains of what had been sent off from Zanzibar 16 months ago. Ludha had again been employed, and the slaves he selected began by loitering at Bagamoio, opposite Zanzibar, for nearly four months. A war here, which is still going on, gave them a good excuse for going no further. The head men were thieves, and had I not returned and seized what remained, I should again have lost all. All the Banian slaves who have been sent by Ludha and other Banians were full of the idea that they were not to follow but force me back. I cannot say that I am altogether free from chagrin in view of the worry, thwarting, baffling, which the Banians and their slaves have inflicted. Common traders procure supplies of merchandise from the coast, and send loads of ivory down by the same pagazi or carriers we employ, without any loss. But the Banians and their agents are not their enemies. I have lost more than two years in time, have been burdened with 1,800 miles of tramping, and how much waste of money I cannot say, through my affairs having been committed to Banians and slaves who are not men. I have adhered, in spite of losses, with a sort of John Bullish tenacity to my task, and while bearing misfortune in as manly a way as possible, it strikes me that it is well that I have been brought face to face with the Banian system that inflicts enormous evils on Central Africa. Gentlemen in India who see only the wealth brought to Bombay and Cutch, and know that the religion of the Banians does not allow them to harm a fly, very naturally conclude that all Cutchees may safely be intrusted with the possession of slaves. But I have been forced to see that those who shrink from killing a flea or mosquito are virtually the worst cannibals in all Africa. The Manyuema cannibals, among whom I spent nearly two years, are innocents compared with our protected Banian fellow-subjects. By their Arab agents they compass the destruction of more human lives in one year than the Manyuema do for their fleshpots in ten; and could the Indian gentlemen who oppose the anti-Slave Trade policy of the Foreign Office but witness the horrid deeds done by the Banian agents, they would be foremost in decreeing that every Cutchee found guilty of direct or indirect slaving should forthwith be shipped back to India, if not to the Andaman Islands.

"The Banians, having complete possession of the Custom-house and revenue of Zanzibar, enjoy ample opportunity to aid and conceal the slave trade and all fraudulent transactions committed by their agents. It would be good policy to recommend the Sultan, as he cannot trust his Moslem subjects, to place his income from all sources in the hands of an English or American merchant of known reputation and uprightness. He would be a check on the slave trade, a benefit to the Sultan, and an aid to lawful commerce. But by far the most beneficial measure that could be introduced into Eastern Africa would be the moral element which has worked so beneficially in supressing the slave trade around all the English settlements of the West Coast. The Banians seem to have no religion worthy of the name, and among Mahomedans religion and morality are completely disjoined. Different opinions have been expressed as to the success of Christian missionaries, and gentlemen who judge by the riff-raff that follow Indian camps speak very unfavourably, from an impression that the drunkards who profess to be of 'master's caste and drink brandy' are average specimens of Christian converts But the comprehensive Report of Colonel Ord presented to Parliament (1865) contains no such mistake. He states that while the presence of the squadron has had some share in suppressing the slave trade, the result it mainly due to the existence of the settlements. This is supported by the fact that, even in those least visited by men-of-war, it has been as effectually suppressed as in those which have been their most constant resort. The moral element which has proved beneficial all round the settlements is mainly due to the teaching of missionaries. I would carefully avoid anything like boasting over the benevolent efforts of our countrymen, but here their good influences are totally unknown. No attempt has ever been made by the Mahometans in East Africa to propagate their faith, and traders are trade intercourse has only made the natives more avaricious than themselves. The fines levied on all traders are nearly prohibitive, and nothing is given in return. Mr. Stanley was mulcted of 1,600 yards of superior calico between the sea and Ujiji, and we made a detour of 300 miles to avoid similar spoliation among people accustomed to Arabs. It has been said that Moslems would be better missionaries than Christians, because they would allow polygamy; but nowhere have Christians been loaded with the contempt the Arabs have to endure, in addition to being plundered. To 'honga' originally meant to make friends. It does so now in all the more central countries, and presents are exchanged at the ceremony, the natives usually giving the largest amount; but on routes much frequented by Arabs it has come to mean not 'black mail' but forced contributions impudently demanded, and neither service nor food returned. If the native Christians of one or more of the English settlements on the West Coast, which have fully accomplished the objects of their establishment in suppressing the slave trade, could be induced by voluntary emigration to remove to some healthy spot on the East Coast, they would, in time, frown down the duplicity which prevails so much in all classes that no Slave Trade Treaty can bind them. Slaves purchase their freedom in Cuba, and return to unhealthy Lagos to settle as petty traders. Men of the same enterprising class who have been imbued with the moral atmosphere of our settlements would be of incalculable value in developing lawful commerce. Mombas sours already; we left it, but never ceded it. The mainland opposite Zanzibar is much more healthy than the island, and the Sultan gives as much land as can be cultivated to any one who asks. No native right is interfered with by the gift. All that would be required would be an able, influential man to begin and lead the movement; the officials already in office could have passages in men-of-war. The only additional cost to what is at present incurred would be part of the passage-money on loan, and small rations and house-rent, both of which are very cheap, for half a year. It would be well to prevent Europeans, even as missionaries, from entering the settlement till it was well established. Many English, in new climates, reveal themselves to be born fools, and then blame some one for having advised them, or lay their own excesses to the door of African fever. That disease is in all conscience bad enough, but medical men are fully aware that frequently it is not fever but folly that kills. Brandy, black women, and lazy inactivity are worse than the climate. A settlement once fairly established and reputed safe will not long lack religious teachers, and it will then escape the heavy burden of being a scene for martyrdom. If the Sultan of Zanzibar were relieved from paying the heavy subsidy to the ruler of Muscat, he would, for the relief granted, readily concede all that one or two transferred English settlements would require. The English name, now r[illegible]ted in all the interior, would be a sort of saf[illegible] gradually supplant- And lawful erican mer- since that

[illegible] part of these [illegible] instance of Her Majes[illegible] the only stores worthy of the name that [illegible] sides those despatched by Dr. Seward and myself in 1866. And all in consequence of Ludha and Banian slaves having unwittingly been employed to forward an expedition opposed to their slaving interests. It was no doubt amiable in Dr. Kirk to believe the polite Banians in asserting that they would send stores off at once, and again that my wants had all been supplied; but it would have been better to have dropped the money into Zanzibar harbour than trust it in their hands, because the whole population has witnessed the open plunder of English property, and the delinquents are screened from justice by Banian agents. The slaves needed no more than a hint to plunder and baffle. Shereef and all the Banian slaves who acted in accordance with the views of their masters are now at Ujiji and Unyanyembe by the connivance of the Governor or rather Banian trade agent, Syde bin Salem Buraschid, who, when the wholesale plunder by Shereef became known, wrote to me that he (the Governor) had no hand in it. I never said he had. However, though sorely knocked up, ill, and dejected on arriving at Ujiji, I am now completely recovered in health and spirits. I need no more goods, but I draw on Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar for £560 of the £1,000 placed at his disposal for me by Her Majesty's Government, in order that Mr. Stanley may employ and send off 53 men, but no slaves, from Zanzibar. I need none but them, and have asked Seyed Burghash to give me a good honest head man, with a character that may be inquired into. I expect them about the end of June, and after all the delay I have endured feel quite exhilarated at the prospect of doing my work. Geographers will be interested to know the plan I propose to follow. I shall at present avoid Ujiji, and go about south-west from this to Fipa, which is east of and near the south end of Taganyika; then round the same south end, only touching it again at Pambette, thence resuming the south-west course to cross the Chambeze and proceed along the southern shores of Lake Bangweolo, which being in latitude 12 deg. south, the course will be due west to the ancient fountains of Herodotus. From them it is about ten days north to Katanga, the copper mines of which have been worked for ages. The malachite ore is described as so abundant, it can only be mentioned by the coalheavers' phrase, 'practically inexhaustible.' About ten days north-east of Katanga very extensive underground rock excavations deserve attention as very ancient, the natives ascribing their formation to the Deity alone. They are remarkable for all having water laid on in running streams, and the inhabitants of large districts can all take refuge in them in case of invasion. Returning from them to Katanga, 13 days N. N. W., take to the southern end of Lake Lincoln. I wish to go down through it to the Lomame, and into Webb's Lualaba, and home. I was mistaken in the information that a waterfall existed between Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza. Tanganyika is of no interest, except in a very remote degree in connexion with the sources of the Nile. But what if I am mistaken, too, about the ancient fountain? Then we shall see! I know the rivers they are said to form—two north and two south—and in battling down the central line of drainage, the enormous amount of westing it made, caused me at times to feel as if running my head against a stone wall. It might after all be the Congo, and who would care to run the risk of being put into a cannibal pot and be converted into black man for anything less than the grand old Nile? But when I found that Lualaba forsook its westing, and received through lake Kamolondo Bartle Frere's great river, and that afterwards further down it takes in Young's great stream through Lake Lincoln, I ventured to think that I was on the right track. Two great rivers arise somewhere on the western end of the watershed, and flow north—to Egypt (?). Two other large rivers rise in the same quarter, and flow south as the Zambesi or Liambai, and the Kafue into Inner Ethiopia. Yet I speak with diffidence, for I have no affinity with an untravelled would-be geographer who used to swear to the fancies he collected from slaves till he became blue in the face. I know about 600 miles of the watershed pretty fairly. I turn to the seventh hundred miles with pleasure and hope. I want no companion now, though discovery means hard work. Some can make what they call theoretical discoveries by dreaming. I should like to offer a prize for an explanation of the correlation of the structure and economy of the watershed with the structure and economy of the great lacustrine rivers in the production of the phenomena of the Nile. The prize cannot be undervalued by competitors even who may have only dreamed of what has given me very great trouble, though they may have hit on the division of labour in dreaming, and each discovered one or two hundred miles. In the actual discovery so far, I went two years and six months without once tasting tea, coffee, or sugar; and, except at Ujiji, have fed on buffaloes, rhinoceros, elephants, hippopotami, and cattle of that sort; and have come to believe that English roast beef and plum pudding must be the real genuine theobroma, the food of the gods, and I offer to all successful competitors a glorious feast of beefsteaks and stout. No competition will be allowed after I have published my own explanation, on pain of immediate execution, without benefit of clergy! I send home my journal by Mr. Stanley, sealed, to my daughter Agnes. It is one of Letts' large folio diaries, and is full except a few (five) pages reserved for altitudes which I cannot at present copy. It contains a few private memoranda for my family alone, and I adopt this course in order to secure it from risk in my concluding trip."

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND DR. KIRK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I have been advised by some of my friends to address you, the editor of the most influential of English papers, on the subject of Dr. Livingstone's grievances against Dr. Kirk.

No sooner did I read in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 25th of July the account given by the special correspondent of that journal of Mr. Stanley's successful discovery of Dr. Livingstone, in which Dr. Kirk is shown up as the author of all the mishaps which have befallen the great traveller, than I felt it to be my duty to step forward, and, as the late Political Agent at Zanzibar, take my share of any blame which might result from the miscarriage of the effort made at Zanzibar during the last five years to communicate with Dr. Livingstone, and to assist him in the great task he had undertaken of exploring Central Africa. I explained in my letter to the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, which had given to the public so interesting an account of Livingstone's rescue from misery and despondency by the intrepid Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, that it was quite incredible that Dr. Kirk should have gone to Bagamoyo for the special purpose of sending off the caravan prepared by me previous to my departure from Zanzibar in December, 1870, and that he should have neglected the primary object of his visit, to go off on a six days' shooting expedition, when five minutes would have been more than enough for him to have learnt, in a small place like Bagamoyo, that the caravan had already started for the interior, I also thought proper to throw some light on a statement which might mislead such as were unacquainted with the country, namely, that while in the course of nine months eleven packets of letters sent by Dr. Hosmer, through Mr. Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, reached Mr. Stanley at Ujiji, Dr. Livingstone during three years never had one of the letters sent through Zanzibar, and explained that the postal communications between Europe and Zanzibar were so few and far between that in every likelihood these eleven packages reached Zanzibar at the same time, and were sent on to Ujiji by the same messenger, and that if Dr. Livingstone had not received any letters for a considerable time it was because nobody had written to him having been reported dead by the Johanna men. Had any letters been sent to him between June, 1867, and April, 1869, they would have passed through my hands, but none were received by me during the whole of that time.

Now with regard to supplies, as far as my recollection bears me out, four distinct convoys were sent to him, addressed according to the Doctor's own instructions, to Ujiji. The first was despatched by Dr. Seward, the second by me in 1868, the third by Dr. Kirk in 1869, and the fourth by myself again in 1870. This latter did not leave the coast before the early part of 1871. With the exception of the last convoy, they were all got together in strict compliance with Dr. Livingstone's special instructions, and it now turns out that they, one and all, have reached the hands of Dr. Livingstone, or at least what was left of them.

Dr. Seward's caravan contained cloth, beads, and medicines. My first convoy was made up of certain articles of barter, according to a list sent down by Dr. Livingstone, together with quinine, coffee, brandy, Blue-books relating to the slave trade, paper, and sundry *Saturday Reviews* and *Punches*, with which I stuffed some of the packages. These latter the Doctor mentions in one of his letters, so that this caravan had also reached him.

The third expedition was intrusted to the "drunken half-caste Moslem tailor" and his 13 companions by Dr. Kirk. Of these supplies a portion only seems to have been rescued by Dr. Livingstone after 16 months, during which lapse of time seven of the men died of cholera. The remainder reached Ujiji, and, leaving their drunken chief there, went on. They it is who forced the explorer back to Ujiji when he was on the point of bringing his discoveries to a close. Dr. Livingstone complains of these men as "Moslem slaves," but surely he forgets that the whole native population of Zanzibar is made up of half-caste Moslems and Moslem slaves, and that "Napoleon's bulbous below the ribs" are not to be had for the love of money, particularly when they are required [illegible] as boatmen, porters, and soldiers at 5d. per diem. [illegible] not forget, while abusing the half-caste [illegible] that the men he himself selected basely be- [illegible] reported his death, whence the source of all [illegible] Boabay was, I believe, one of the [illegible] zibar after former explorations, [illegible] to blame Kirk if he had [illegible] pedition, a man who was [illegible] sets of Zanzibar dead drunk, [illegible] door of the dwelling grant- [illegible] Captains Speke and Grant, [illegible] at last arraigned before the [illegible] ing the girl given to him by [illegible] h are, unfortunately, the [illegible] those wretched people. [illegible] the Livingstone Search [illegible] uthorized by its instruc- [illegible] or in his further explorat- [illegible] oy has, as we now learn [illegible] *Telegraph*, been secured [illegible] ravan I particu- [illegible] both by [illegible] the [illegible] with means of s[illegible] bill. Notwithstandi[illegible] of these stores have sec[illegible] they not involved in the same difficulties which forced Mr. Stanley to return to Unyanyembe?

In conclusion, I will but add to this already too long letter that though the European and American community of Zanzibar is small, it contains all the elements of discord and petty jealousy which exist elsewhere, and the tittle-tattle of the place should be received by the public with caution. For my part I look upon Dr. Kirk, who by turns was my subordinate and my *locum tenens* for nearly five years, as an intelligent and able officer, who has always shown himself zealous in furthering the object of his friend Dr. Livingstone's important researches in Central Africa.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

M. A CHURCHILL,
Late Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar.

68, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, Aug. 2.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

(*The Times.*)

THE veil of profound secrecy which overhangs the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitrators at Geneva has not been raised, and it is not surprising that we should hear murmurs and questionings about it. Who, it is asked, is to have the credit or the blame of this unbroken reticence, and what purpose can be served by maintaining it? Some disposition is also apparent to shift the responsibility of silence from shoulder to shoulder, English correspondents hinting that it is due to the urgency of the American representatives, while Americans believe that their agents are only prevented from transacting the business of the Arbitration in public by the inveterate traditions of secrecy which characterize British diplomacy. Others are inclined to charge the responsibility of a closed Court upon the Tribunal itself. Neither of the appellants, they maintain, cares whether the business be performed in a public or in a private room, but the Arbitrators are bent upon keeping the conduct of the case entirely under their own control. The representatives of the neutral Powers do not know what might happen if their sittings were open to the world: their freedom of action might be restrained, and, at all events, they would be embarrassed if every step were made the subject of popular criticism, even while it was under deliberation.

It seems to us a matter of absolute indifference who is the cause of the secrecy which reigns at Geneva, so persuaded are we that it is for the benefit of the Arbitration that it should be maintained. It is probable that the advocates on both sides, as well as the Arbitrators, are all agreed upon the prudence and even upon the necessity of reticence. It must be remembered that the United Kingdom and the United States are not in the same degree of nearness to Switzerland and Geneva. In spite of the rapid action of the telegraph—and no nation and no Government use it so freely as the nation and the Government of America—we are within a couple of days of Geneva, while Washington is a fortnight away from it. The importance of this consideration may be easily demonstrated. The cause being proceeded with openly, some point arises at which the Tribunal suspends its labours and adjourns for two or three days, just as it adjourned in the middle of last week until this morning. The question immediately in dispute would at once occupy the attention of all the forensic and juridical intellect of both nations, and the Tribunal would be assisted or impeded—as they might think it—by discussions conducted in every journal and issuing from every press in Europe. We should have a start of nearly a fortnight—a start which would amount to an exclusion of the other side—in popularizing our views of the matter over which the arbitrators had halted. It is very likely that the Tribunal would resolutely refuse to look at these amateur arguments, but it would be impossible to prevent them from floating through the air and passing from mind to mind, till they exercised unawares an influence upon the Judges, and it would be impossible to prevent the American people from regarding with jealousy and suspicion the advantage we should have secured. It is difficult for us to realize what would have been our own feelings if the Arbitration had been held on Transatlantic soil; but if this could have happened we should certainly have resisted any suggestion that the arguments in the appeal should be publicly conducted on the ground of the prejudice which would thus, however innocently and unconsciously, be created. If the American agents are the prime movers in enforcing the obligation of secrecy at Geneva, we respect and acknowledge their right; if our own representatives have been the most urgent in desiring that it be kept secret, we recognize their discretion; and if the Arbitrators themselves have imposed the duty of silence upon the litigants before them, we yield the most willing obedience to a decision founded on wisdom and good feeling.

There is no difficulty in recognizing the propriety of a secret procedure at Geneva, but we need not be at a loss to understand the nature of the questions which have chiefly occupied and still occupy the attention of the Tribunal. It must be remembered that the main dispute turns on the obligations of neutrality upon Maritime Powers. We acknowledged, indeed, by the terms of the Treaty of Washington that we are bound to observe "due diligence;" but what is "due diligence?" Questions of this kind, if not absolutely novel to some of the Arbitrators, can never have been submitted to them for judgment. A Swiss jurist may have been a diligent student of International Law from his own point of view, but what likelihood is here that he should have been led to inquire what a neutral Maritime Power ought to allow or to forbid in the event of war? This is a question which cannot be settled without first finding out what a Maritime Power can do under such circumstances—without, that is to say, investigating the extent to which authority can be exercised on every point of a long and diversified coast line. Take, for instance, the case of the Alabama. There is very little dispute about the facts. We must admit that the ship "292" was built so as to be convertible at once into a war ship, and that the attention of our Government was called to her character before she steamed out of the Mersey, on what purported to be a trial cruise. There was no evidence—indeed, there could be no evidence—that she was to be converted into a ship of war on the high seas or at the Azores, for everything about her was consistent with the hypothesis that she was meant to run the blockade before she was commissioned as a ship of the Confederate States. Many questions of great nicety are thus at once suggested, but, putting them aside, let us pass on to another part of the case. The "292" escaped, but put into Moelfra Bay, and remained there in English waters for a couple of days, but this was entirely unknown to our Government and to its agents. In his criticism on the case of the Alabama, Blantschli assumed that this circumstance alone was sufficient to make us responsible, for we had admitted, by having given orders that the ship should be stopped, that there was at least a *prima facie* duty to stop her, and yet the ship remained for two days subsequently in English waters without any further attempt to seize her. If Moelfra Bay had been a harbour like Queenstown or Milford, the English Government might fairly be charged with culpable negligence in not having instructed their agents to stop the vessel *en route*, but when the real nature of the place is examined it will be admitted that no country could be required to maintain such a system of maritime police as would be necessary to watch and stop any vessel at such a point of its coast. *Nemo tenetur ad impossibila* is a universal maxim of law, and the Arbitrators are bound to ascertain what it was possible for the English Government to do in any case before forming an opinion upon its merits. The general maxims which may have been agreed upon for their guidance cannot be applied without carefully examining questions of geography, of navigation, and of maritime organization, such as it exists among Maritime Powers.

It is said the Arbitrators will probably complete their work in the course of another month. We shall not be displeased if this turns out to be correct, though the time seems too short for the report to be entirely trusted. A decision would be eagerly seized upon by the wire-pullers of the Presidential contest, and if they could accelerate it no effort on their part would be spared to get it pronounced as quickly as possible; but the Arbitrators have the time of giving judgment in their own hands as much as the judgment itself. It would be idle to speculate upon the nature of the conclusions that may be or will be formed by the Tribunal. A premature statement was put in circulation a few days since that the Arbitrators had decided against England in the matter of the Florida; but there was absolutely no authority for the declaration. It is just possible that the Arbitrators may at their meeting to-day arrive at certain conclusions on some of the principles which must underlie their final judgment, but as yet they have been occupied with the consideration of preliminary questions. We await with complete equanimity the result of their deliberations. No suitor can expect to have a decision on every point precisely as he would wish it, but we are confident that the judgment of the Tribunal at Geneva will do justice to the purity of our intentions during the American War, even if it does condemn us—which we will not anticipate—in any particular for some casual breach of neutrality.

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	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	73 7 8	64 14 8	35	82 1 4	73 9 4
25	75 2 8	67 6 0	40	86 14 8	77 15 4
30	78 4 8	70 2 8	45	92 5 4	82 12 8

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